

The Free Trader

FOR
1888.

The Free Trader is a Tariff Reformer.

It believes the heaviest burdens of the American protective system fall upon the farmer.

It believes the farmer receives nothing in return, but, on the contrary, that he is hampered by it in his efforts to extend his export trade.

It believes that the protective tariff is an injury to the working man, that his wages would be higher without it, his employment steadier, and his expenses for the necessities of life very much less.

It will advocate tariff reform (not free trade) and low taxes as opposed to free whisky and tobacco.

It will teach democratic doctrines and support democratic men and measures.

It believes in and will support honest government for the benefit of the whole people, and not a class.

It is opposed to unjust combinations of all sorts.

It will strive to perpetuate the control which the Democratic party now has of the national government, as being the best the people have had for many years.

In the conflict of the year The Free Trader will be found in the right as usual.

It will be as good a paper as can be made.

It will be a paper for LaSalle county voters and taxpayers, devoted to their interests, and giving them reliable information only.

Current Events.

The dead lock in the House at Washington on the Direct-Tax bill was broken on Wednesday when the democrats united to carry a motion to postpone. They ought to have voted it down as soon as it appeared in the House for it ought to be forever buried out of all possible chance of resurrection. It is but the entering wedge of a series of steals and schemes to use up the surplus and consume that of the future, in order that the gross inequities of a war tariff may be continued indefinitely for the future. The promoters of this whole scheme are "wise in their generation." They know the force of a bribe of the character of this Direct-Tax bill, which is intended to excite State cupidity and by a money consolation still objection to robbing the treasury of these 16 millions. If this bill were passed another donation of 69 millions would be asked for and repaid in the form of the Cotton-Tax, and so on to the end of the cash in the Treasury. The aim is not to refund *per se* a tax levied in 1861 to carry on the war, which was cheerfully paid by the loyal States and in part by all the rebellious States, and which only greedy "State Agents," who will get the lion's share of the plunder, have been asking the Government to return, but it is, as said before, one of the plans by which the protectionists hope to prevent tariff reform at this time; and could they carry the point now tariff reform could be doomed. This purpose is too clear when it is remembered that Mr. Randall and two other protectionists, republicans, forced the matter on the House in spite of the agreement that it should not then be brought up. The action of the House gives hope for reform.

The death of Emperor William of Germany has brought about no little change in the affairs of this empire, and not the least is the new influence of the women of the royal household. The pet scheme of the new Empress, daughter of Victoria is to marry her daughter to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, to which Bismarck enters a protest on "general principles," but particularly because it would be unnecessarily offensive to the Tsar of Russia. The struggle has become one to oust Bismarck from the chancellery; and a crisis is approaching of really momentous interest to the world as well as the empire.

In France, Boulangerism has become epidemic, and there, too, a crisis is imminent, with the outlook very much in the direction of a triumph for Gen. Boulanger, this rage having passed out of Paris and infected the provinces to a surprising degree. The General, indeed, is enjoying the excitement of a genuine American "boom."

The efforts of Irishmen to hold provincial meetings on Saturday were prevented by the police. A meeting in Kilmuckish was broken up by the police and many civilians injured in the row. Another at Ennis was broken up, and some fifty persons arrested. At Longhore Mr. O'Brien spoke ten minutes, after which the police dispersed the crowd, after inflicting a number of people.

Patrick O'Brien, M. P., will be sentenced to three months' imprisonment on account of a speech made at Goresbridge, Ireland, Jan. 8—a "first class demagogue."

The work in Parliament has been uninteresting, the plan of Gladstone seemingly being to wait until a new parliament is elected, and to force dissolution as soon as possible with that end in view.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, has sailed for America on the Cunard steamer Cambria. Boston awaits his arrival with bated breath.

Throughout the northwest there has been great damage done by floods, Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa suffering considerably. On Thursday the flood reached St. Paul, when the "flats" were flooded, driving over two hundred from their homes.

The democrats of Chicago are in the midst of a family row, which threatens the loss of Cook county, as usual.

A co-operative flint glass works is one of the results of the present strike of workmen east. It will be built at Stoner or, Pa. James G. Blaine is now said to be politically dying of Bright's disease; but his political friends deny that he is at all ill.

Ex Senator Conkling has been lying all week at the point of death. His illness is the result of a cold contracted during the great storm of a few weeks ago, when in the face of the blizzard, he made the extraordinary walk from his office in Wall street to the Hoffman house on Madison square. He steadily grew worse until early this week he became delirious. An operation, consisting of cutting through the skull and affording the accumulated pus a means of exit was successful. Since then he has improved somewhat, but his life is still in great danger.

The Iowa legislature has adjourned. It will be chiefly remembered by the Iron-clad Pharmacy bill, which is specially interesting outside that state for the reason that it reverses the usual order in criminal proceedings. In Illinois and the rest of the world a man is held innocent until found guilty, but Iowa adopts De Nortonism to cure intemperance and holds a man guilty until he proves himself innocent! Iowa criminal practice may become a worse case to her than her whisky.

It is rumored in Washington that Minister Phelps, who is now on his way home, will be removed from the Court of St. James to the Interior Department, exchanging places with Secretary Vilas, who will go to England.

A call has been issued at Braddock, Pa., signed by a large number of steel-workers lately in the employ of Andrew Carnegie, for a free trade demonstration at that place.

The call says, among other things, that the signers are no longer willing to support a system that forces wholly to the advantage of the capitalist. No time has been set for the demonstration, but those in charge propose to make it as imposing as possible. The Free Trade Club, lately organized at Braddock, now numbers over 100 members.

MODESTY OF THE WOOL TRUST

Before the congressional tariff commission of 1880, and again in numerous articles, interviews, etc., in leading New York and other metropolitan papers three months ago, the Harrises, Hazards, and other leading New England woolen manufacturers, said repeatedly and strongly, that if congress would remove the tariff on wool they would engage, with a very moderate tariff on woolen manufacturers, to double their present product and at such a reduced price as to enable them not only to supply the home demand, which they are now unable to meet within \$40,000,000 worth a year, at much lower than the present figures, but would be able to compete with European manufacturers in the markets of the world.

While the press, however, was ventilating these expressions and boasts of the woolen manufacturers, a joint meeting of the leading wool growers and manufacturers of the country was called at Washington and it was very fully attended. The meeting was in session over a week and its deliberations took place in secret, but the grand result was made known soon after its close by a memorial addressed to congress, in which it was revealed that the whole body of wool growers and woolen manufacturers of the country had organized themselves into a society, combination, or, to put it plainly, a "trust," and this is what they demand congress shall do in their demand.

First. The duty on wool shall be increased from 60 to 90 or 112 per cent, so as entirely to prevent the introduction hereafter of any and all foreign wools.

Second. The duty on all woolen and mixed cotton and woolen goods, goods of foreign manufacture shall be increased from the present rate of 40 to 60 per cent, to 80 or 120 per cent, so as also entirely to exclude their future importation.

It is noticed that since the organization of this trust, and the formulation of this modest demand on congress, the whole brood of New England woolen manufacturers have "gone back" on their recent cry of free wool, and now deny that they ever said they needed foreign wool for mixing, or that they were ready with free wool to compete with European manufacturers in the markets of the world.

They admit, however, that this demand on the present congress is only tentative, and that they have no idea it will be acceded to. Yet they promise that every one of the million of farmers that own sheep in the country, and all the woolen manufacturers of New England and their 300,000 operatives, shall vote for such a presidential candidate and for such congressmen as shall favor their scheme, so that in the next congress it shall be given full effect.

As the present manufacture of woolen goods in this country is sufficient to supply but about half the home demand, and \$40,000,000 worth, at an expense of \$70,000,000 a year to the people, is imported, well may the house committee of congress ask, if the modest demand of the woolen trust is acceded to, what are the people to do for clothing? Must they eke out the other half until our own mills can make enough, by wearing cotton goods in winter?

But what would be the effect of this gigantic scheme of tariff robbery, in favor of which the whole republican party by its press already stands virtually committed, should it be "put through"? Wool would at once go up 50 to 75 per cent, and the wool growers in a year or two would double their product. At the same time carry every class of woolen and mixed cotton and woolen goods would go up 75 to 100 per cent, and the manufacturers would have a tremendous boom. Were competition open and free, new farmers by the thousand might engage in wool growing, and new woolen mills by the hundred might spring up in all parts of this country and share in the profits of the boom, until overproduction in a few years would so glut the market that goods would fall to their old prices, and half the growers and manufacturers would go by the board, while meantime the consumers—the people—would be paying about \$100,000,000 a year to see the fun.

But the latter outcome of the scheme—the overproduction and ultimate cheapening of goods—is "happily" guarded against, for have not the growers and manufacturers in advance organized themselves into a gigantic trust? So all overproduction and future fall in prices is guarded against. When the home demand, at the duplicated prices, is met, the mills will fall back on half time or shut down for a season, and the big wool growers will lessen their flocks until the threatened glut is past. It is thus simply and wholly a "forty thousand thieves" plan of robbery—no more, no less—a plan to rob the people at the rate of \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year, with no let up or mercy as long as the trust is disposed to put on the screws. With our already accumulated experiences from the sugar trust, the standard oil trust, the salt trust, etc., etc., are the people ready to sanction this new scheme of wholesale public plunder?

A new factor has appeared in the republican Congressional contest in this district. There was no end of "timber" apparently in that party ready to sacrifice itself. Col. Plumb's great refunding bill mares' nest rather took the drop from under his chances for a third term, but a whole battalion of successors stood ready for the

place, including Hon. Robert Clow, Senator Bacon, Major McClaughey and Hon. M. Collins of Will; Marshall, of the Kendall County Record, Hon. P. C. Hayes and Ex-senator Ray, of Grundy county, and Hon. Henry Mayo, of Ottawa, Loosh Crocker, of Mendota; with the country towns yet to be heard from. However, Will county has produced a new man in the person of Capt. Chas. A. Hill, at one time, we believe, a law partner of Judge Dibel. At the solicitation of 104 of the leading republicans of the county he has consented to run. Capt. Hill is credited with ability and push, and it is expected he will knock down the persimmons. At any rate, rival candidates will find it necessary to begin "hustling" as the game has now passed out of the hands of the old maids of the party.

NOT MUCH BACKBONE.

Notwithstanding the perfection of the machine which run the late LaSalle Co. republican convention, it had nevertheless an amazing want of backbone, to say the least. Coming, as McDougall put it, "fresh from feeling the pulse of the people," (half a dozen machine "people," as in the case of Ottawa delegates), the convention, or the machine, should have had nerve enough to say something about the preferences of "the people"—the republican minority of the people, that is,—for State officers and candidate for congress, since LaSalle county is pretty well loaded with materials for a fusillade of the approaching conventions.

But while it was understood that Lewis can claim the delegates to the State convention and Mayo those to the congressional convention, nothing was said or done to in any way indicate the party choice in either case. To a spectator it looks as if this machine didn't care much about either.

Mayo's chances, since Capt. Hill's appearance in the race at Joliet, for the congressional nomination, are professedly very slender; and Mayo will, therefore, never go to congress. Four years hence Kendall will claim her own, and when LaSalle's "commanding ability" in the republican ranks comes to the front again, Mayo will be drinking his corn and not chewing it.

In Lewis's case, the action of his friends has not helped him much. Not one word was said in the "meetin'" to boom his candidacy; not a word uttered to indicate that his own home cares two straws for him either way. In fact, it is, *sub rosa*, understood that generally speaking the machine republicans of this county are, for some mysterious and uncertain reason, more interested in pushing Rea of Morris into the Lieut. Governor's chair than Lewis into the auditor's office. Under the circumstances, then, with his own county mass to his claims, with the auditor at the tail of the list for nomination, and eight or ten others in the field against him for the same place, and his own friends for Rea for Lieut. Governor, Lewis stock has not risen above par since the convention of Tuesday last.

But why the "machine" in LaSalle county should drop Lewis does not quite appear. Surely LaSalle county republicans are not hammering Lewis in return for his service to Gov. Hamilton four years ago just to gratify old Dick Oglesby.

Can it be the machine didn't dare to force a vote on "instructing" for either?

Although the gentle spring has put in her appearance and the robins and the blue birds whistle in the tree tops, and the pestiferous sparrow has begun his round of curbside fights, and the flowers that, &c., &c., have got there Eli, nevertheless there are and have been several cold days, particularly for the spiritualistic mediums, in the midst of all this burst of vernal joyousness. In Chicago, just as the warm days brought forth the little dicky-birds, a cold, cold day nipped in the bud the picnic of a couple of sisters whose skill in deception was reaping for them a golden harvest of shekels in seance admissions. Hardly had they been admitted to ball, when the cold weather nipped also the blooming Miss DeBar who had become notorious in New York for her skill in similar deception. Her special victim was a lawyer named Mash, a quite aged and wealthy man, who had become perfectly fascinated by the adventures, and to whom he had deeded the greater portion of his property. It has appeared that DeBar has used her influence over Mash in such a way as to be systematically robbing him of his wealth, and a number of friends have undertaken to save him from ruin.

On Thursday the woman and her gang were, therefore, arrested on charge of felonious combination; and the seances, if any, are now held within prison walls. Another freak of "the spirits" has been developed in Freeport, where the home of an ex-fire insurance agent for a time behaved in a very remarkable manner, fires breaking out with alarming frequency, and from unknown causes in beds, on the stairs, in the middle of the floor, &c. The "snaps" has not yet been exposed; but it appears that since the spring house cleaning the fires have failed to put in an appearance!

The Hon. Loosh Crocker is mentioned as a congressional candidate from this district, and one enthusiastic republican says, "His candidacy would touch the popular chord like an electric bell and he would be supported most earnestly." Well, Loosh has been out of office long enough to hunger for the loaves and fishes, of course, and though he "is not a candidate," no one anticipates that it would be necessary to tear his coat off to get him "out" on the slightest provocation. Loosh, however, would make a good representative in Congress, as he was a good representative in the legislature—for Loosh. Loosh always looks out for No. 1. No. 1 and Loosh are friendly. They are no, in fact; and their united interests are never interfered with by those of the

The Republican Convention, It was the same gathering of men as other conventions had seen for several years past, with the same faces, the same variegated collection of heads and the same howls to catch the chairman's attention. Reeves, Cherry and Ryan, of Streator; "Loosh" Crocker, of Mendota; Cook, McDougall, Fullerton, Cullen and the others of this city; Means, of LaSalle; Griffin, of Utica, etc. A few new faces here and there replaced those fallen from grace. That was all.

Capt. Fullerton called the whispering, bustling throng together and Clarence Griggs read the call in that g. o. p. voice with which the central committee are so familiar. Dr. J. C. Corbus, of Mendota, was elected temporary chairman, with Ellsworth, of Deer Park, and Higby, of Utica, behind a brace of pencils. The chair appointed Messrs. A. Means, Peru, E. A. Nattinger, city, and Walter Reeves, Streator, committee on credentials.

During the absence of the committee, there arose a high falsetto voice, calling upon the name of "Loosh" Crocker. Mr. Crocker arose. There was a hush like unto the silence which follows the quelling of an unruly sawmill. The high falsetto voice had evidently heard Mr. Crocker letting the "wrath of God through a hedge fence," and expectation of a noble effort was depicted upon every countenance. Mr. Crocker opened his mouth. The convention gazed into its cavernous depths and all was over. He had at least four speeches concealed about his obese person, but would reserve them for the campaign, he said.

A MEANS TO JOKE.

The committee on credentials reported no contests. Mr. Ruger moved that a committee be appointed, one member from each town, to select delegates. Mr. Means went down into his breast pocket. He had a resolution. It was the same resolution he had been laying before that convention for many, many moons. The resolution stated that the convention was composed of 173 delegates, and that there were just seven delegates to be selected for each of the two conventions, the state and congressional. Therefore, quoth the resolution, let us divide the county into districts covered by 10 delegates, or a multiple of 10 not to exceed 23, and let each district select its own delegates to the two conventions. This good old state rights doctrine, of the individuals instead of the county governing, and handing down authority to the town was in Mr. Means' opinion, the only fair and equitable manner of selecting delegates acceptable to the people. How could a limited number of gentlemen be expected to voice the sentiment of the county of LaSalle, a county of 6,800 republican votes? The idea was preposterous.

"MASHEEN" TALK.

Mr. Reeves saw danger for the Mayo and Lewis booms looming up in the distance like the traditional "nigger in the fence." It was a pretty respectable nigger, too—but small. The unit rule was the accepted policy of all republican conventions heretofore held. If the delegations were selected in the way this resolution provided, it would destroy unity and make the districts the unit instead of the county. It had always been the custom that a respectable number of delegates be selected by the chair to select these delegates, and it was the only true method. He would move as an amendment to the amendment by Mr. Means, that the chair appoint two committees of each to select the two delegations. (This was where the "masheen" came in.)

Mr. Bull agreed with Mr. Reeves. He said that in a convention down at Galesburg, where the Means' idea had been tried, a committee appointed by the chair had divided the county into districts to suit themselves and gerrymandered the convention to their own peculiar funeral march.

Mr. McDougall said that there was no use in such a measure. The delegates had just been elected and were fresh from "feeling the pulse of the people." [This is one of Mr. Means' little chestnuts, for he failed to mention that only a scant dozen of the local "masheen" had selected the Ottawa delegation in the janitor's room in the court house.] The committee was not intended to select but to suggest. The convention might reject it if it saw fit.

Mr. Cullen said it would break up the unit rule, and that it was inappropriate and unfair. It would be an injustice to the county to have its solidarity impaired, when the other counties would be solid.

Then Mr. Reeves spoke. He had spoken often.

Mr. Means tried to speak, but the machine was so well oiled that he could not utter a sentence before the question was put and carried.

Again did the oil of that most wonderful machine demonstrate its ability, for in less than two minutes the chair announced the fourteen names. The congressional committee—Cook, A. C. McIntyre, Shipley, Ames, Nichols, Ellsworth and Fullerton—solid for Mayo. State—McDougall, Ryan, Griffin, N. C. McIntyre, Barber, Baldwin. Rather solid for Lewis?

Then while these committees were out (one with Mayo and the other with Lewis) someone moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to select a county central committee. The machine did it in nice style—one minute and the Corbus had them at his finger ends. Bull, Means, Robinson, Crocker and Reeves.

It seemed not more than ten minutes when the Corbus called to order, and both lists of delegates were reported. Congressional—M. McDougall, city; W. S. Cherry and B. F. Sweet, Bruce; U. S. Ellsworth, Deer Park; H. Gunn, Tonic; J. N. Dunaway, Farm Ridge; Jos. Reinhardt, Peru; Alex. Bruce, Rutland; C. E. Spencer, Miller; W. H. Stead, city; Frank Bowen, Mission; John Wadleigh, Groveland; Fred Mayo, city; A. C. McIntyre, Mendota; A. T. Griffin, Utica;

and I. C. Cope, Bruce. Then as if the profiles of this delegation were not Mayo-like enough to suit the machine, the committee recommended that Hon. Henry Mayo be allowed to fill any vacancy. No one objected and it was adopted, delegates and all.

LEWISIAN.

Was the appearance of the state delegation slate. "Loosh" Crocker, Mendota; S. R. Lewis, Fall River; J. R. Corbus, Mendota; Wm. Adams, Sheridan; O. K. Oleson, Adams; Chas. Neureuther, Peru; L. M. Sawyer, Eagle; R. D. McDonald, LaSalle; J. B. Porter, Tonic. Then the "masheen" moved their adoption and the committee be allowed to fill vacancies in their number (via: Lord High Executioner "Loosh" head vacancy filler).

The appointed to select a county central committee of nine selected T. C. Fullerton, city; A. Means, LaSalle; W. S. Cherry, Streator; John Wadleigh, Groveland; Frank Bowen, Mission; J. W. Bubeck, LaSalle; I. H. Trowbridge, Marseilles; Casper Fischer, Mendota; I. H. Walker, Earl. Same old committee. And when Reeves moved that the central committee of each town appoint one member of the advisory committee, Crocker, fearing that his fellow engineer had made a bad break, amended to have the convention appoint. Clarence Griggs saw the bad opening, and feared the "masheen" might go too far. He stated that there were many towns which had no town committee and in which no organization could be effected, and amended to have the central committee appoint one from each town. This went through, and the g. o. p. adjourned.

The Democracy.

The Ottawa Democratic Club met for permanent organization in the supervisors' room in the court house on Monday evening, with a goodly representation from all parts of the city in attendance.

As all of the committees on membership were not present to report, proxy reports were taboed, and the matter made a special order of the future.

Mr. M. N. Armstrong called the attention of the club to the election of officers set for the evening, and moved that candidates be nominated by informal ballot, and that the two gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes be considered the candidates, and be voted for formally. This seemed a very fair means of ascertaining the preferences of the members, without prejudicing any one in favor of any particular candidate, and was heartily approved.

Proceeding by this means, although latter portion of the resolution was practically dispensed with, the officers elected were:

President, John F. Reed; 1st Vice President, Thomas MacKinlay; 2d Vice President, D. A. Maher; Treasurer, F. A. Sherwood; Recording Secretary, John F. Madden; Corresponding Secretary, Al. Maerhofer.

Before proceeding to the election of an executive committee, Messrs. Taylor, Weeks and others advised the exercise of great caution and mature judgment in selecting men who would fairly represent the voters, and whose interpretation of democratic principles should carry weight and conviction with the acts of the club under their direction. It was the most important feature of the club, and no blunders must be allowed. The rules were suspended, and Messrs. Taylor, Conway, Ben. Hess and Haight were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the officers of the club in suggesting a proper executive committee, and report at the next meeting.

As Leix of the Fifth ward was rather backward or bashful in his labors on the membership committee of that ward, Mr. F. A. Sherwood was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Judge Weeks, of the committee on halls, said that Futterer & Metzger had approached the committee with a proposition to erect a building for the club on the lot north of their new block, and would rent it during the campaign for \$10 per month. He had also been in communication with Dennis Fielding of Streator, in regard to the room lately occupied by the Free Trader, but as Mr. Fielding evidently considered that fitting the room up in an acceptable manner would warrant the charging of nearly as much rent as Futterer & Metzger asked, the latter, being a ground floor situation would be more desirable. Pending a definite adjustment, the matter was laid over until the formation of the executive committee.

Adjourned to meet Monday evening, April 16, (next Monday) in the supervisors' room, when it is hoped a larger attendance will be on hand.

Amusements.

On Friday evening, April 20th, the Opera House will be occupied by Edouin & Sanger's Original Sparks Company, presenting Chas. H. Hoyt's greatest and funniest of farcical comedies, "A Bunch of Keys," of which the N. Y. Herald says: "A Bunch of Keys" is a play of great attraction for the public, despite its frequent representation to this city. At least that is what seemed to be the case last night at the Grand Opera House, for the house was thronged to overflowing. This rattling farcical production bristles with funny situations so closely following upon each other that the audience was in almost a continuous peal of laughter until the curtain fell. The songs, dances and medleys which form an important item in the play were nicely rendered. Miss Nash as Teddy Keys, Mr. Mackie as Grimes, and Mr. Louri as Snags, were extremely funny, and the rest of the company were just as entertaining and clever.

Mason and Crocker would make a great team in Congress—Chicago Journal.

That is, Mason would furnish the brains and Crocker the mouth. Great team that.

The Social Flutter.

THE NASH-WEIS WEDDING.

The marriage of Florence Helen, daughter of John F. Nash, Esq., to Dr. E. W. Weis, took place at the Episcopal church on Tuesday evening last, Rev. J. H. Edwards, the rector, officiating. The decorations of the church were confined to banks of flowers in the chancel windows which were filled with flowering potted plants, and white altar service.

For some time before the ceremony (eight o'clock), the church was filled to overflowing with friends of the young people, as spectators, every seat and all the standing room of choir stand and north and south aisles being occupied; the witnesses assembled being nearly every familiar face in Ottawa.

It was shortly after eight o'clock when the bridal party reached the church and to the measures of the Wedding March, moved through the main aisle to the chancel. The party consisted of Messrs. Arthur E. Hook, Will A. Rising, Nate Dezen, Fred E. Mayo and Geo. Y. Yentzer, as ushers, Misses Grace Mayo and Sarah Fliske as bridesmaids and Miss Jessie Porter as maid of honor, accompanying the bride, who were followed by the bride's parents, the father giving away the bride when that portion of the ceremony was reached. The groom was assisted by Thos. J. Lynch.

The bride wore cream colored satin, a train, trimmed with pearl passermenterie, with veil and orange blossoms, but no jewelry. She carried a white kid prayer book during the service.

Maid of honor, Miss Jessie Porter, wore a decolette costume of pale blue faille, draped with pearl beaded tulle.

Miss Sarah Fliske, bridesmaid, wore yellow crinoline with gold passermenterie. The other bridesmaid, Miss Grace Mayo, wore a decolette gown of lemon colored faille.

The following guests from abroad were present: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barber and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Thurston, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Ned Kidgely, Springfield.

After the ceremony, a reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. Weis by the bride's parents at their residence, "Cottage Home" on Ottawa Avenue, beginning at 9 o'clock, where the young folks received the congratulations of their friends. The number of guests was very large, and the reception in every way most pleasant. Willis furnished orchestral music, and Eckart of Chicago, the supper, while the genial hospitality of the "Cottage Home" is locally proverbial.

The following gentlemen from this city, were present with their wives: E. Y. Griggs, E. F. Bull, S. E. King, S. W. Cheever, H. M. Hamilton, Wm. Osborn, T. D. Catlin, M. W. Baldwin, Wm. Cullen, J. F. Porter, F. L. Fliske, C. D. Trimble, Wm. Hull, D. A. Cook, T. C. Fullerton, R. C. Jordan, I. N. Beem, F. P. Snyder, F. A. Sherwood, L. Leland, T. Y. Mickle, Wright Adams, R. F. Dyer, D. Hapeman, S. R. Blanchard, Jas. Baker, Fred'k Hartshorn, E. C. Swift, W. L. Seeley, H. G. Cotton, C. A. Caton, Will W. Nash, Chas. Weis, Wm. Thomas, C. B. Chapman, E. G. Osborn, S. Richardson, E. Allen, Frank Trumbo.

There were present also: Mmes. M. Osborn, W. Bushnell, John Manley, Chas. Blanchard, Geo. Hull, Anna Hook, Gen. Wallace, H. C. Nash and daughters, Van McKinney, Ebersol. Also Messrs. Yentzer, Dudgeon, Emma Weis, Anna Renz, Mary Lytle, Annie Hatheway, Matlocks, Jones, Gibson, Mitchell, Elsie Trimble, Gentlemen, Jo. Stout, May Trumbo, Pio Cullen, Fiske, Porter, Hapeman, Wallace, Mary Raymond, Cushman, Alice Smith, Revs. J. H. Edwards and M. K. Whittlesey, and Messrs. Clyde Smith, Lardin, Frank Yentzer, Geo. Mickle, Will Rising, Geo. Trimble, Will Osborn, Fisher, Mr. F. De LaChapelle and sons Jean and Pierre, Judge H. T. Gilbert, H. A. Butler, Joseph Daley, Wm. J. Graham.

Yesterday morning Dr. and Mrs. Weis left the city for a short visit with friends in Springfield, Ill., after which they will return to this city, where Dr. Weis has already built up a large and lucrative practice.

Obituary.

ARTHUR LOWMAN.

Arthur Lowman died at his home on the south side on Saturday evening, April 7, after an illness of several weeks.

He was born and reared to manhood in Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1836, settling in Livingston county. After nine years of residence there, he removed to his late homestead in South Ottawa, where he had lived a pioneer and retired farmer for fifty-three years. By dint of hard work, economy and good habits he had accumulated a considerable competence, and died possessor of 225 acres of valuable land.

He was a man of sterling worth, served his town for several years as supervisor, and in all his dealings, as public officer or private individual, he was the soul of honor and integrity.

His remains were interred from the family residence on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

DR. GEO. N. VANCE.

Dr. Vance died at his home in Redding, Cal., on Tuesday, of paralysis. He was stricken with the deadly malady for four weeks, his right side having been rendered absolutely devoid of sensibility. He never rallied, but grew worse day by day until he expired. He leaves a wife and two daughters at Redding, and a son, Edward, at Westington, Dakota.

Dr. Vance was a few years ago one of the most successful physicians of the county, and was widely known as a successful physician and surgeon. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Freedom, studied medicine with the late Dr. Dimmick, practicing in Freedom and adjacent localities before coming to this city. He was a resident of this county for over 40 years, but his health growing poor, he emigrated to California a couple of years ago, to make his home in that state.

DENIHARD.

Harry Denihard, son of the late ex-Recorder, died in Chicago yesterday. Harry was born and grew to manhood in this city. A couple of years ago he removed to Chicago. He leaves a young wife to mourn his death. His remains will probably be brought to this city for burial.

CALKINS.

Jennie Baker, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Calkins, died of heart disease, in Chicago, Ill., April 13. Services at residence in Chicago, on Saturday; burial in Ottawa, at 8:30 p. m. on Sunday, from residence of J. E. Scott.